

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG,

OF SENATE COUNTY,
SUPREME JUDGE,
PHILADELPH VAN TRUMP,

OF FARMINGTON CO.,
OF NEW YORK,
MACHIAS C. WHITELEY,

OF HENRIETTA CO.,
OF NEW YORK,
ALEXANDER S. BOYS,

OF HENRIETTA CO.,
ATTORNEY GENERAL,
LYMAN R. CRITCHFIELD,

OF HENRIETTA CO.,
COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
WILLIAM S. V. PRENTISS,

OF FRANKLIN CO.,
SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
ALEXANDER S. RAMSEY,

OF HENRIETTA CO.,
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
WILLIAM LAIRWILL,

OF HENRIETTA CO.,
OF NEW YORK,
CHARLES BORSELI,

OF HENRIETTA CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

News Items.

It is rumored in Indianapolis, that a regiment of Indiana hundred day men have been captured by John Morgan.

The accounts from Grant's army received by the morning dispatches, are not so favorable as might have been expected.

Banks makes a rather favorable report of himself to Stanton. We must, however, in the case of Banks, as of Butler, always wait for the facts.

The Republican assembly at Cleveland, promises to be a formidable affair. It distresses Lincoln much more than the rebellion.

The Abolitionists of Illinois have nominated a certain Oglesby for Governor. Rackless, devilish, and incendiary, he is just suited to their wishes.

The Administration is down on its knees to Spain. We have no extradition treaty with that Government; but Lincoln and Seward caused a poor fellow to be kidnapped and sent back a poor fellow who had sought refuge here from political persecution.

The Administration has appealed to Congress not to require it to take steps to vindicate American rights and honor against the aggressions of foreign nations. Gold is still at \$9.

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS is dead. Did we not know that the ways of Providence are inscrutable, and past finding out, we might ask why he did not die twenty years ago? He exemplified the "pious fellow," better than any one hitherto connected with American politics. Notwithstanding the inferiority of his intellect, he was enabled by incessant clamor and tireless persistence, inspired by infinite malignity, to exert a powerful influence on the public mind. As that influence was always wielded for evil, it becomes us to acquiesce cheerfully in the dispensation which has called him hence.

The New Remedy against Gold.

The ladies in various places are pledging themselves to buy nothing imported, when they can purchase a similar article of home manufacture. It is thought that this will stop the flood of gold to Europe to pay for silks, satins, etc. We do not see that this will benefit our condition. The co-operation of the sex will not be very general, and the trade will probably pass off nearly everything foreign for home goods, as they now palm off home goods as foreign.

There are a great many difficulties in the way. In the first place it amounts in effect to a declaration of war, if successful, against those with whom we deal. Should the English and French people lose us as customers, they would lose their greatest incentive to neutrality. Their sympathies are with the South, but their interests just now are in a good measure with the North. In the next place we raise an immense amount of revenue from customs on imports. Decrease those importations to nothing, and the whole revenue must come from direct taxation, which will bear down heavily on the economical as well as the extravagant, and be a burden a great deal harder to bear.

In the third place, we do not see how the ladies of the West are going to benefit their section by buying at high prices from Shoddy New England, when they can buy at lower from the importers of New York or Philadelphia. We do not say that our merchants can buy lower there, for we are not posted. But we judge they must be able to do so, otherwise it would require no patriotic self-denial to buy elsewhere.

We have a shrewd suspicion that here,

as in all other arrangements, some cute Yankee manufacturer is at the bottom of all this female patriotism. No doubt the ladies are sincere in their movements. But let us make a suggestion. If it is agreed that we are to receive no importations, and therefore no revenue from the customs, why not establish Free Trade with Europe? We shall then get no customs, but we will get none under the anti-importation movement. But having free trade, we will have everything we need at less than half the present prices.

Ah! but that would ruin Shoddy New England! What a pity Shoddy New England was not dead and buried, or somewhere else!

The Recent Lincoln Meeting in New York.

A Gathering of Ghouls.

From the New York Herald, May 28.

The Lincoln meeting at the Cooper Institute last Friday evening was one of the most disgraceful exhibitions of human depravity ever witnessed in this wicked world. It was a gathering of ghouls, vultures hyenas and other feeders upon carrion, for the purpose of surfeiting themselves upon the slaughter of the recent battles. We remember nothing like it in the history of politics. The great ghoul at Washington, who authorized the meeting, and the little ghouls and vultures who conducted it, have succeeded in completely disgusting the people of this country, and have damaged themselves irretrievably.

In the midst of these terrible conflicts of the past three weeks, while thousands of lives were being sacrificed for the national cause, and while every patriotic man was watching with intense and anxious interest the painful progress of events, these ghouls thought only of Lincoln's renomination, the control of the Baltimore Convention and their own chances for petty offices. At the sound of the cannon which was to decide the fate of the country, these ghouls hurried down from the mountain, these vultures flocked from the plains, these hyenas sneaked out of their holes to feast upon the bodies of the slain and gorge themselves with the best blood of the land. They met in horrible conclave in the Cooper Institute, and proceeded to dig up the graves of our soldiers, to tear up the wounds of the wounded, to riot amid the carnage and make themselves fat and gorged.

There was Clay Smith, the Kentucky ghoul, and Oglesby, the military ghoul, and Arnold the Congressional ghoul, and Spencer the legal ghoul. These were the orators of the meeting, and they all devoted themselves to praising Lincoln, the great Presidential ghoul, and advocating his re-nomination and re-election. Their arguments were corpses. Their rhetoric was blood. The similes were drawn from death and wounds. Their logic was that because Lincoln had killed so many men he ought to be allowed another term to kill as many more. They cared nothing for the country, for the nation, for the Union; but they rejoiced in carnage, because they hoped it would advance their fortunes, and they gloated over the red river of blood, because they hoped that it would flow them into power again. We repeat that so disgraceful and disgusting an exhibition is nowhere chronicled in the history of politics before.

It is without a parallel or comparison, and we lack words to stigmatize it as it deserves. If Lincoln's re-election was not impossible, if the blunders he has committed and the criminalities for which he is responsible had not placed him out of the Presidential ring, this ghoul-like meeting would alone destroy his chances and render his defeat a foregone conclusion. The trick of claiming credit for carnage and trying to make capital out of wholesale slaughter was transparent and too badly played. In ancient times the ghouls stole slyly to their abominable feasts at midnight, by the pale glimmer of the sickly moon; but these modern ghouls paraded themselves in open day, advertised their purposes in the daily papers and gathered publicly in a hall lit with the glare of gaslight as if anxious to be universally observed and despised. The head ghoul at Washington had not sense enough to forbid the meeting. The ghouls and vultures here had not sense enough to postpone it. With brazen faces they confronted an audience whose friends and relatives they were about to devour, and begged for a longer lease of power. Could the force of unblushing depravity much further go!

The Baltimore Convention.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World says:

"It is now settled that Congress will be in session till July 1, probably longer. By the last of the week there will probably be a recess of some days to enable the Republican members to go to the Baltimore Lincoln Convention."

"As the Convention approaches the opposition to Lincoln becomes more fanatical. Thousands of Republicans deem it a mere Register Convention of the office-holders, and will not, therefore, take part in it."

In relation to the Baltimore Convention the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune (Abolition) says:

"In the meantime, the Radicals are moving heaven and earth to defeat Lincoln's nomination. They have hired a hall in Baltimore, engaged the parlors of various hotels there for committees, &c. Mr. Pomeroy appears to be their chief agent. Their intention is to brow-beat and draw the National Union Convention into the support of a man they intend to present to it; thus giving to a few sore-heads the right to dictate to the entire loyal voters of the country. Any body but Mr. Lincoln, the choice of these reckless and half-trained agitators. The Fremont men are also very active. They pronounce, in advance, General Grant's campaign a failure, and actually labor under the hallucination that the Copperheads at Chicago will be compelled to nominate the Pathfinder instead of McClellan."

AMERICAN SALOON.

Corner of Third and Jefferson streets.

S. LE COMPT.

FINE BOTTLED WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., &c.

Days on hand.

The Lincoln Catechism—Questions and Answers.

(By Request.)

What is the Constitution? A compact with hell—now obsolete. By whom hath the Constitution been made obsolete? By Abraham Africanus the First.

To what end? That his days may be long in office, and that he may make himself and his people the equal of the negroes.

What is a President? A general agent for negroes. What is Congress? A body organized for the purpose of taxing the people to buy negroes, and to make laws to protect the President from being punished for his crimes.

What is an army? A Provost Guard, to arrest white men and set negroes free.

What is the meaning of coining money? Painting green paper.

What did the Constitution mean by freedom of the press? Throwing Democratic newspapers out of the mails.

What is the meaning of the word liberty? Incarceration in a vermin-infested bastille.

What is the duty of a secretary of War? To arrest freemen by telegraph.

What is the chief business of Secretary of State? To print volumes a year of foreign correspondence with himself, to drink whisky and prophesy about war.

What is meaning of the word "Copperhead"? A man who believes in the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is, and who cannot be bribed with greenbacks, nor frightened by a battle.

Have the people any rights? None but such as the President gives. Who is the greatest martyr of history? John Brown.

Who is the wisest man? Abraham Lincoln. Who is Jeff Davis? The Devil.

What is the meaning of the declaration that the accused shall "have the assistance of counsel for defense"? That in the language of Seward to the prisoners in Fort Warren, "the employment of counsel will be deemed new cause for imprisonment."

What is the meaning of the President's oath, that he "will, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States? That he will do all in his power to destroy it.

Have the Loyal Leaguers a prayer? They have. Repeat it.

Father Abraham, thou art in Washington, of glorious memory—since the date of thy proclamation to free the negroes.

Thy kingdom come and overthrow the republic; thy will be done and the laws perish. Give us this day our daily supply of greenbacks.

Forgive us our plunders, but destroy the Copperheads.

Lead us into fat pastures, but deliver us from the eye of the detectives; and make us the equal of the negro, for such shall be our kingdom, and the glory of thy administration.

What is the motto of Loyal Leaguers? "Liberty to the slave, or death to the Union."

How many widows have they made? Five hundred thousand.

How many orphans? Ten hundred thousand.

What was Abe Lincoln by trade? A rail-splitter.

What is he now? Union-splitter.

Who is Sumner? A free American of African descent, who would swear to support the Constitution "only as he understood it."

Who is Phillips? One of the founders of the Republican party, who "labored nineteen years to take fifteen States out of the Union."

Who is Garrison? A friend of the President who went to hell and found an original copy of the Constitution of the United States there.

Who is Seward? A Prophet in the Temple of black dragons, and teacher in the Government distillery.

Who is Chase? The foreman of a green paper printing office.

What did Andrew Jackson say in his Farewell Address? "That if such a struggle is once begun, and the citizens of one section of the country are arrayed in arms against those of the other, in doubtful conflict, let the battle result as it may, there will be an end of the Union, and with it an end of the hope of freedom. The victory of the injured would not secure to them the blessings of liberty; it would avenge their wrongs, but they would themselves share in the common ruin. The Constitution cannot be maintained 'nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive power confided to the Government."

Speech of Hon. George H. Pendleton.

We have received a copy of the able speech of Hon. George H. Pendleton, delivered in the House of Congress, on the 4th of May, 1864, upon the Henry Winter Davis' bill to revolutionize State Governments and subvert State Rights. It is one of his finest efforts—scholarly, elegant, and eloquent; and its delivery was listened to with delightful attention.

The Constitutional Union thus basely and justly commends it: "To us the charm of Mr. Pendleton's speeches is the clear and vigorous rationalism, enunciated in language simple and succinct. These qualities, conjoined with a lucid arrangement, bring the meaning of his utterances easily and promptly to the mind of the reader, and make a forcible impression on his memory. The speech which we publish to-day, is strongly marked by the characteristics we have mentioned. He examines minutely the provisions of the bill, reported by Hon. H. W. Davis, demonstrating its antagonism to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and showing that its tendency is to lead to centralization. The last paragraph announces his conclusions, and is well worthy of special note."

The Journal is a good deal worried over a part of the proceedings of the recent abolition State Convention.

By Telegraph.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY EMPIRE.

MORNING REPORT.

New York, May 28.—The war correspondent of the Richmond Examiner telegraphs why Lee left Spotsylvania Court House. He said the reconnaissance and assault on Union forces was ordered, when their occupants were driven from them. It was not discovered, he said, that the enemy were rapidly moving their whole army on our right flank and had been since daybreak the force on our front being a mere handful who had been left to keep up appearances. As soon as this reconnaissance was over, every thing and everybody was on the move with us.

Tribune's special, near Hanover Junction, 25th, 9 A. M.—There has been no general engagement thus far, although our advance beyond the possession of the south bank of North Anna has been retained by presence of the enemy. Skirmishing continued through the entire day, and there was hardly an interval during which artillery was not engaged on either side. Hancock before night had thrown his entire corps across the river on the left near the rail road, and our position taken a mile and a half in advance of the river on Bull Marsh creek.

The Ninth Army corps commenced to cross late in the day and were all over last night. Preparations were made for an assault on the enemy's works towards evening, but the sky rapidly darkening by clouds which gathered and burst in a most furious storm of thunder and lightning and rain and a most terrible discharge of artillery in the clouds suspended the attack which was to have been made.

This morning the sky was clear and weather warm. Warren holds a position along the Goldsborough road on the right. We have several lines in the enemy's works which they seem to have abandoned without very obstinate resistance, but their present position is a very strong one. It is impossible to tell without reconnaissance in force, or battle, how strong the enemy is in front, but it is generally believed that after opposing us long enough to gain time, they will fall back again on Richmond.

The enemy destroyed by burning yesterday morning the large rail road trestle bridge across North Anna.

Grant's head quarters are beyond the North Anna, near Junction Mills.

Sheridan with his cavalry has been heard from, and have made most excellent report of themselves. They have been circulating around Richmond, and have destroyed a vast amount of property, and rendering useless for some distance the Danville Railroad. The enemy's cavalry is unable to offer them any opposition.

LATER.—Our right has not been able to communicate with our left this side of the river. The enemy is now reported as confronting us in force.

The Tribune correspondent at Headquarters 11 A. M. 26th says:

At the same time that Birney's division carried the rifle pits and Nor. h. Anna bridge, our right wing under Warren advanced cutting the Virginia Central, and establishing himself in a position at Nool's Station. The rebel line forms two sides of a triangle. Its apex being opposite of Oxford, where Burnside crossed on the night of the 24th. From the apex the rebel right line extends in a north-easterly direction, crossing the Fredericksburg Railroad at a angle of 45 degrees, and covering the Junction. The left wing extends in a south-westerly direction cutting the Central Railroad, and facing the north west. Hancock confronts the enemy's right wing, and on our left, and extends his line parallel with that of the enemy's across the Richmond Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad. Burnside's line is in a position apex of the enemy's works, and faces southward. The enemy's works in front of Hancock can only be carried with great loss.

LATEST NEWS.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

New York, May 28.—The Richmond Examiner contends it is Grant on the retreat and Lee pursuing. It says Lee followed Grant from the Wilderness. He is now the last to move, and is the pursuer, not pursued from Spotsylvania. It is true, by both movements these armies have been brought nearer to Richmond, but for Lee it was rendered necessary by the configuration of the soil and the time there now which he had resolved to defend.

Time special dated Headquarters, 25th at noon, says this morning finds our advance pushed three miles south of North Anna river and across Virginia Central rail road, which has been effectively destroyed. No engagement has occurred. The main body of the rebels appear to have drawn back to the South Anna, which is a line they have been long preparing and mean to defend to the last. Their advanced line rests along Long Creek, one mile north of the South Anna.

Arrival.

New York, May 28.—The steamer Miralippi from New Orleans the 18th arrived. General Passenden was one of the passengers.

St. Louis Sanitary Fair.

St. Louis, May 28.—The cash receipts of the Sanitary Fair to Friday night are \$319,000. This does not include any anticipated donations on the way of which notice of shipment has been received.

Cooper House Saloon.

Main street, opposite the Market Bazaar. J. V. NAUGHTON, Prop.

This saloon is the finest in the city. Cysters, quail, wild duck, venison, and all kinds of game and fish in season. Meals served here.

The bar is supplied with the finest and most choice liquors. The best brands of cigars and tobaccos always on hand.

Cysters by the most skillful hands.

Merchandise for sale.

Thankful for patronage.

On the 2nd of May, 1864, the following list of names was published in the Daily Empire, for the purpose of certain real estate (Case No. 1009).

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Born to be killed by Gas.

The Patterson (N. J.) Guardian, says:

Some years ago, Judge Crane of Morris, New Jersey, visited Patterson, and stopping at the house of J. P. Hantoon, retired to bed as usual. In the morning early Mr. Hantoon was alarmed by a great noise, as if a drunken man was tumbling about. The strong smell of gas in the house divulged the secret of the condition of the old gentleman, who had on retiring to bed left his gas jet leaking, and when awakening in the morning, he had just reason and strength enough left to tumble into the hall, where, when found by Mr. Hantoon, he was more than half dead. During the morning, however, he recovered and left, one would have supposed, sufficiently warned of the danger of carelessness in the future, in reference to this matter. Two weeks ago, Judge Crane started for the west. Yesterday, intelligence arrived to the effect that he was dead—he had been killed by an accident precisely like that which so nearly terminated his career years ago at Mr. Hantoon's. It appears from the letters received, that he went to his room and locked the door as is usual at the hotel. In the morning, a strong smell of gas was discovered coming from his lodging place, and upon breaking open the door, he was discovered to be dead—strangled by the gas as he lay.

GOLD AND GOD.—There is something forcible in the anecdote told of a certain preacher, who, not being able to make any impression upon a man's understanding, wrote the word God on a piece of paper. Do you see that? said he to the individual.

He then covered it with a piece of gold.—Do you see it now?

The effort was startling. The man saw at once what had shot his eyes to all that was true and beautiful in the world, and most worthy of his devotion.

MR. CHASE ON ARBITRARY ARRESTS.—The Tribune's Washington correspondent says: The subject of arbitrary arrests was incidentally discussed in Cabinet Council to day.—Mr. Chase manfully denounced them. The suppression of the New York papers and extradition of Arguelles were both condemned by him as devoid of policy and wanting law.—The defense of these measures was more irritable than logical and assured.

New York Market.

COTTON.—Quiet and steady and middling upward.

FLOUR.—Shelter 7 45@7 60 for extra State.

WHEAT.—Nominally 1.62@1.65 Chicago Spring 1.56@1.62 Milwaukee Club 1.40@1.45 Winter Red.

CORN.—Shade 62@61 42.

OATS.—In very fair demand and steady at 86@87 1/2.

POKE.—Firm—25.

BEET.—Firm and in good demand.

BUTTER 28@32.

CUT MEATS.—Firm.

LARD.—A shade firmer, 14 1/2.

WHISKY.—Quiet at \$1 28@1 30 for Western Sugar—Firm at 16 1/2@18.

PETROLEUM.—Firm, 40 Crude; 62 refined Bond, 65@69 Free.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Stocks irregular closing firmer. Money 6 and 7 per cent. Sterling quiet and steady at 110 1/2.

5 20 Coupons 124 1/2, 6's '81 Coupons 74 One year certificates 98 1/2 New York Central 133 1/2 Erie 114 1/2 Reading 143 1/2 C. B. & O. 27.

Dayton Market.

HARSHMAN'S FLOUR.—Red wheat, wholesale 7 25.

WHEAT—\$1 45.

CORN—100 Shelled 90@100.

OATS—70.

RYE—1 10@1 15.

BARLEY—\$1 20.

COFFEE—48@49.

SUGAR—19@22.

EGGS—13@15 per doz.

WHISKY—1 25.

CHEESE—17@18.

DRIED PEACHES—18@20.

DRIED APPLES—12@15.

BEANS—Per bushel \$2 50@3 00.

HAY—Timothy \$30 per ton.

TEAS—\$1 60@2 00.

RICE—12 1/2@15 per lb.

LARD—14@18.

BUTTER—25@30.

DR. T. J. ADAMS,

DENTIST,

Office, 107 Main Street, Dayton, Ohio, Room formerly occupied by the Mayor.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of this vicinity, that he is prepared to do

All Kinds of Work

In his profession. Teeth inserted on Vulcanite and Gold, and extracted with pain. All work warranted.

Particular attention paid to fitting and cleaning teeth. Residence, No. 96, Corner Fourth and Canal streets.

SHERIFFS SALE

The State of Ohio, Hamilton County, ss.

I, Sheriff of Hamilton County, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the order for sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, Ohio, and to me directed. I will offer at public sale, on the premises, in the city of Dayton, Ohio, on

Tuesday, May 31, 1864.

At eleven o'clock, a. m. the following described real estate, to wit: All of lot numbered three thousand one hundred and fifty (1510) on the corner of the city of Dayton, in Montgomery County, Ohio, being the same in conveyed to Lewis W. Adams, deceased, by deed dated July 1, 1864, and recorded in book X, No. 1, page 2, of the records of said Montgomery County.

And also, all of lots numbered four thousand one hundred and twenty eight (4128) four thousand one hundred and twenty nine (4129) and four thousand one hundred and thirty (4130) in said city of Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio, being the same lots conveyed to Lewis W. Adams, deceased, by deed dated July 1, 1864, and recorded in book X, No. 1, page 3, of the records of said Montgomery County.

Let No. 1510 be sold at—

\$100

\$100

\$100

\$100

\$100

Medical

COUGH NO MORE!
TRY
STRICKLAND'S
MELLIFLIOUS
COUGH BALSAM.

CURE Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent remedy for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Price 50 Cents per bottle. For sale by druggists generally.

STRICKLAND'S
PILE
REMEDY.

EVERYBODY is being cured of this distressing disease by the use of

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy.

Read what those who have used it. Mr. Charles W. Land and Mr. L. C. Land, of Mr. J. P. Hazard, Cincinnati, O., both were cured of the same.

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy.

Sold by all druggists, 50 cts. a bottle. Manufactured at No. 6 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture.

It is a composition of antiseptics, astringents, stimulants and emetics, and is a most valuable remedy for Cholera, Dysentery, and all the diseases of the bowels.

It is a most valuable remedy for Cholera, Dysentery, and all the diseases of the bowels.

It is a most valuable remedy for Cholera, Dysentery, and all the diseases of the bowels.